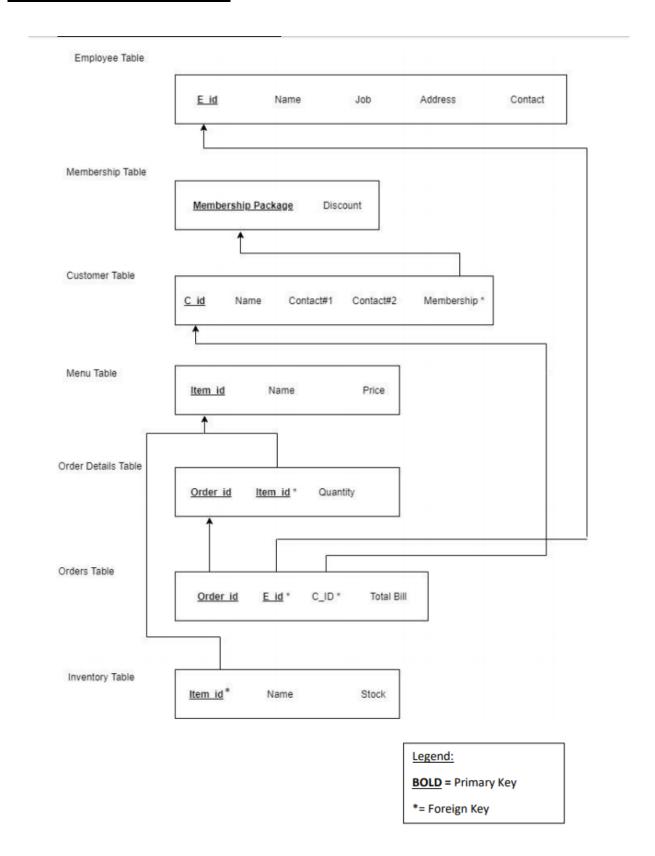
12/3/2018

RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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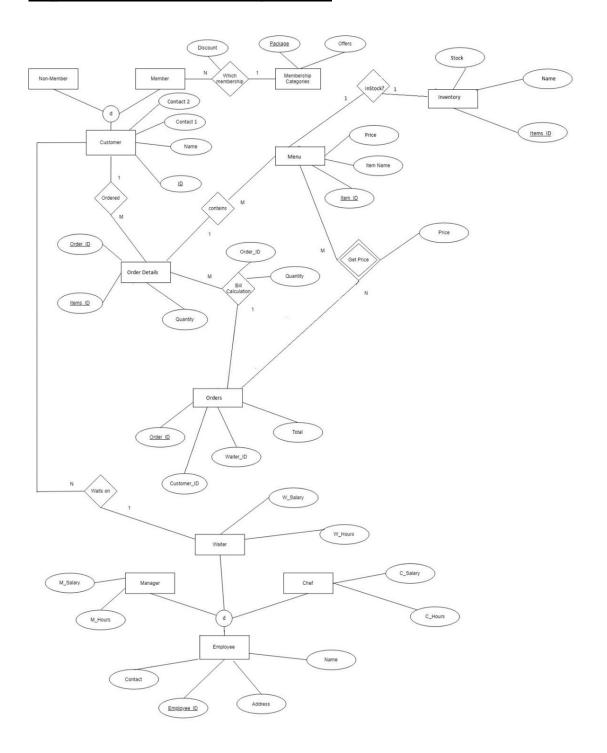


Updated Schema:



^{* &}lt;u>Assumption:</u> An employee will only have one contact number and address registered.

Updated EER Diagram:



Queries Before Optimization:

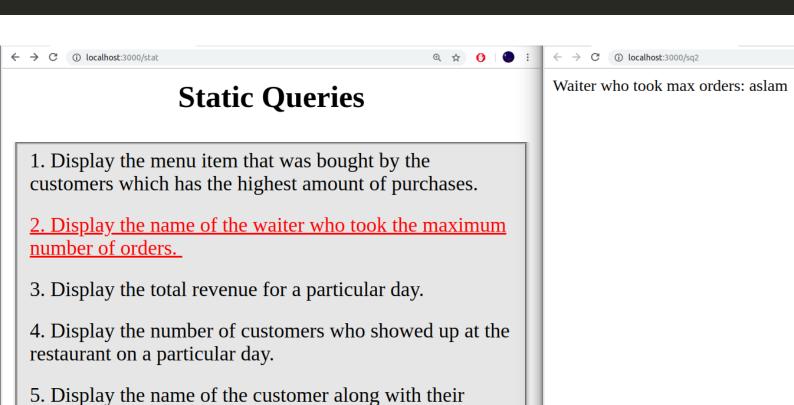
For each query, the code (in JavaScript), its HTML input form, and its result is shown in the screenshots.

Static Query #1:

```
app.get('/sql',function(req,res) {
  var max1;
  var max id;
  var max name;
   con.query("SELECT MAX(sq.quantity) as max FROM (SELECT item id, SUM(quantity) AS quantity FROM order details GROUP BY item id) AS sq;", function(err, result) {
      max1 = result[0].max
      con.query("SELECT sq.item id FROM (SELECT item id, SUM(quantity) AS quantity FROM order details GROUP BY item id) AS sq WHERE sq.quantity = ?",max1,function(err,result) {
        \max id = result[\theta].item id;
        con.query("SELECT item name FROM menu WHERE item id = ?",max id,function(err,result) {
           \max \text{ name} = \text{result}[0].item \text{ name};
           res.send("Item purchased the most was: " + max name);
                                                                                                      (i) localhost:3000/sq1
 ← → C (i) localhost:3000/stab
                                                                                            Item purchased the most was: Tea
                             Static Queries
    1. Display the menu item that was bought by the
    customers which has the highest amount of purchases.
    2. Display the name of the waiter who took the maximum
    number of orders.
   3. Display the total revenue for a particular day.
    4. Display the number of customers who showed up at the
   restaurant on a particular day.
    5. Display the name of the customer along with their
    information who has made the maximum number of
    orders.
```

Static Query #2:

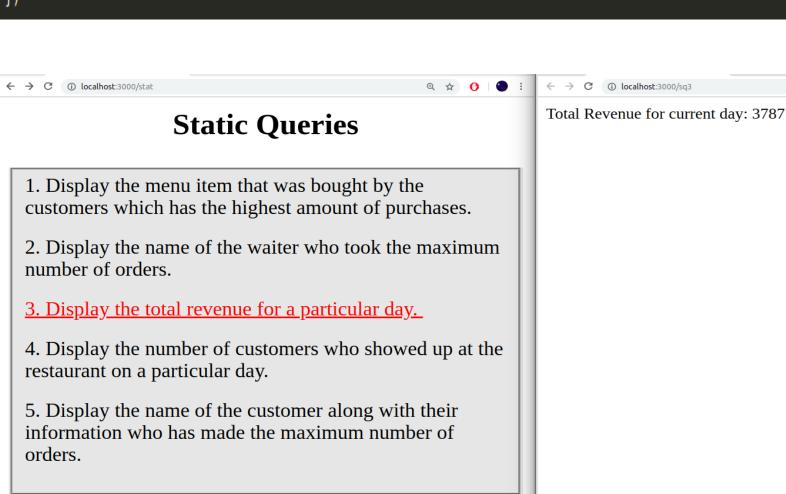
```
app.get('/sq2',function(reg,res) {
    var wait_id;
    var wait_max;
    con.query("SELECT employee_id,COUNT(employee_id) AS waiter FROM orders GROUP BY employee_id ORDER BY waiter DESC LIMIT 1;", function(err,result){
        wait_id = result[0].employee_id
        con.query("SELECT name from employee WHERE employee_id = ?",wait_id,function(err,result) {
            wait_max = result[0].name;
            res.send("Waiter who took max orders: " +wait_max);
        })
    })
})
```



information who has made the maximum number of

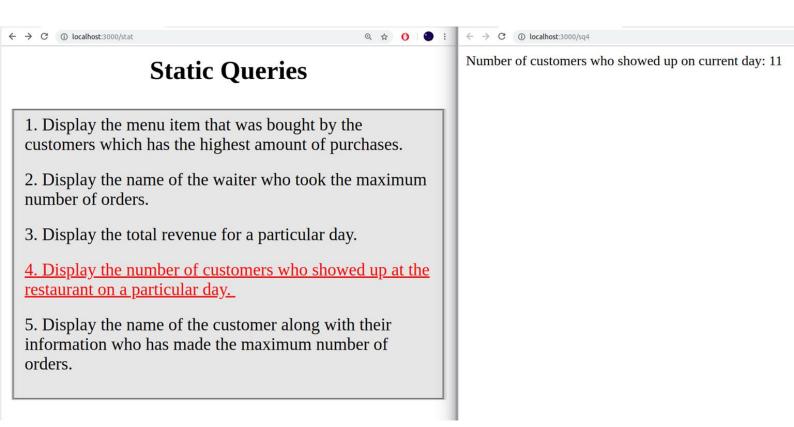
orders.

```
app.get('/sq3', function(req, res){
    con.query("SELECT SUM(total_bill) AS revenue FROM orders", function(err, result){
        res.status(200).send("Total Revenue for current day: " +(result[0].revenue).toString());
    })
})
```



Static Query #4:

```
app.get('/sq4', function(req, res){
    con.query("create temporary table temp as select customer_id from orders;",function(err, result){
    con.query("select count(*) AS total from temp", function(err1,result1){
        con.query("drop table temp;", function(err2, result2){
            res.status(200).send("Number of customers who showed up on current day: " + (result1[0].total).toString());
        })
    })
})
```



Static Query #5:

← → C (i) localhost:3000/state



- 1. Display the menu item that was bought by the customers which has the highest amount of purchases.
- 2. Display the name of the waiter who took the maximum number of orders.
- 3. Display the total revenue for a particular day.
- 4. Display the number of customers who showed up at the restaurant on a particular day.
- <u>5. Display the name of the customer along with their information who has made the maximum number of orders.</u>

Customer ID: 1000

← → C (i) localhost:3000/sq5

Customer Name: Hassan Contact 1: 92332419953

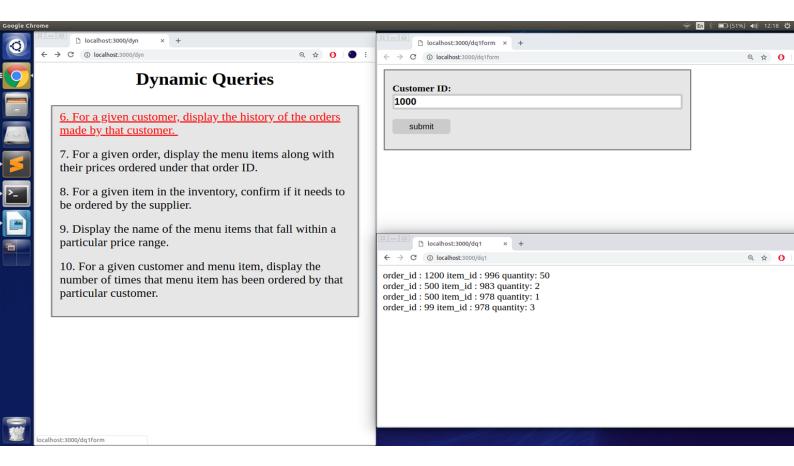
Contact 2: 0

⊕ ☆ () (:

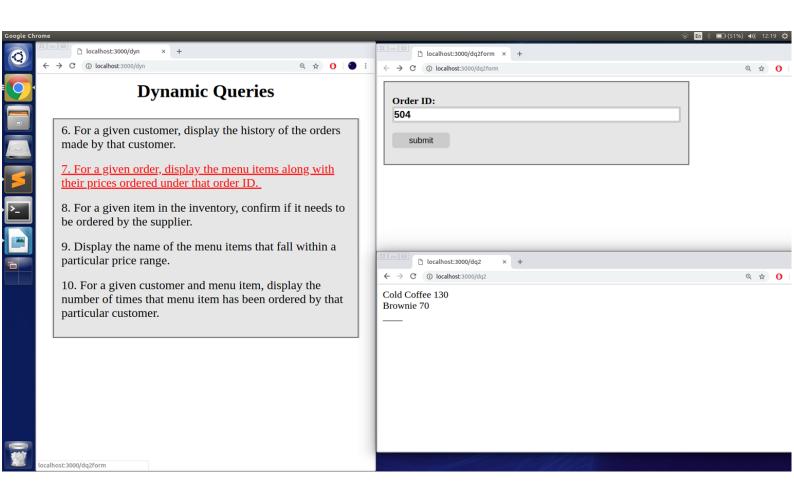
Membership: Gold

Dynamic Query #1:

```
app.post('/dq1', function(req, res){
    con.query("create temporary table temp as select * from orders WHERE customer_id = ?", parseInt(req.body.ID), function(err, result){
        con.query("SELECT order_details.order_id, order_details.item_id, order_details.quantity FROM order_details JOIN temp ON order_details.order_id=temp.order_id", function(err,result) {
            res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/html' });
            for (var i = result.length - 1; i >= 0; i --) {
                  res.write("order_id : " + result[i].order_id + " item_id : " + result[i].item_id + " quantity: " + result[i].quantity + "</br>");
        }
        res.end("");
    }
    con.query("drop table temp;",function(err,result) {
        if (result) {
            console.log("DROPPED")
        }
    });
})
```

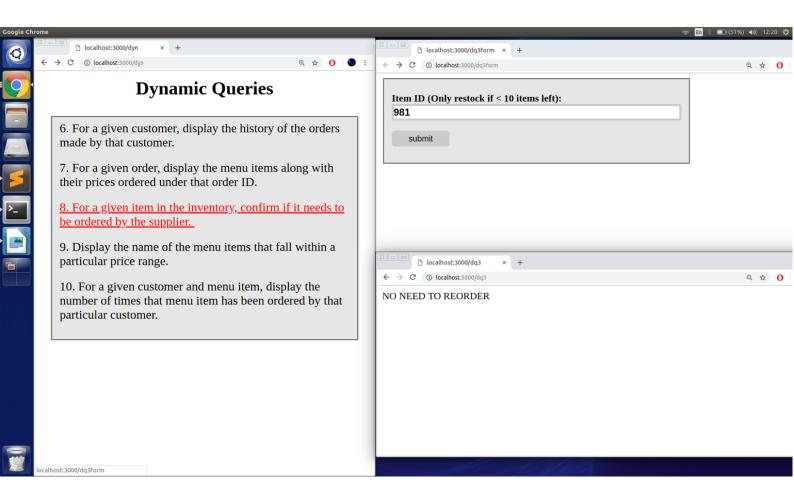


Dynamic Query #2:



Dynamic Query #3:

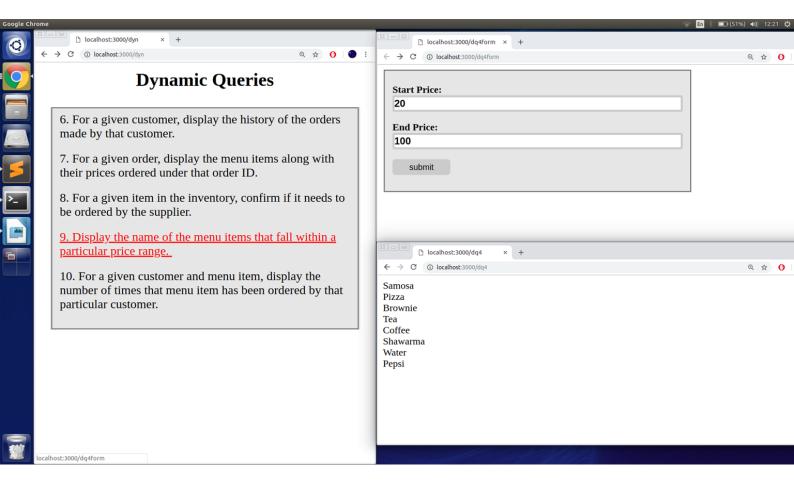
```
app.post('/dq3', function(req, res) {
    var i_d = parseInt(req.body.ID);
    var b = 0;
    con.query("SELECT item_id FROM inventory WHERE stock < 10;",function(err,result){
        for (var i = result.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            if (result[i].item_id == i_d) {
                b = 1;
            }
        }
        if (b) {
            res.send("NEEDS TO BE REORDERED");
        } else {
            res.send("NO NEED TO REORDER");
        }
    }
})
```



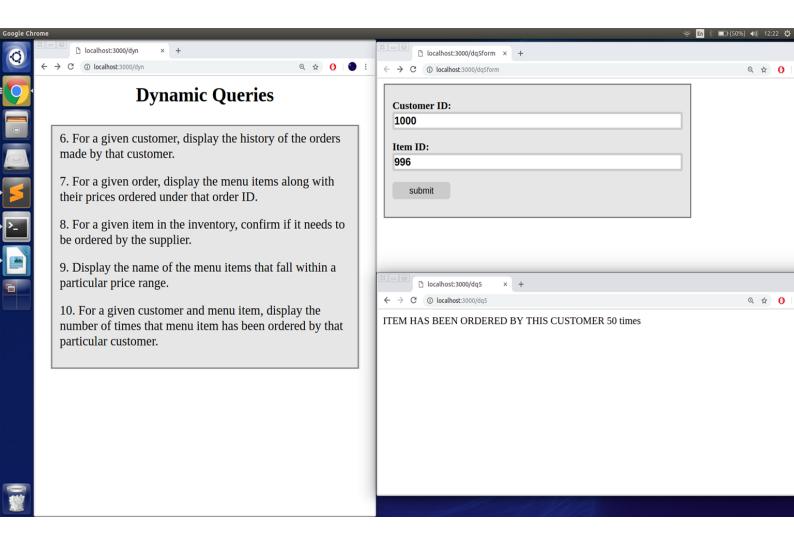
Dynamic Query #4:

```
app.post('/dq4', function(req, res) {
    var s;
    var e;
    s = parseInt(req.body.sprice);
    e = parseInt(req.body.eprice);

con.query("SELECT item_name FROM menu WHERE price >= ? AND price < ?",[s,e], function(err, result) {
        res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/html' });
        for (var i = result.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            res.write(result[i].item_name + "</br>
        }
        res.end("");
    })
}
```



Dynamic Query #5:



Query Optimization:

Static Queries:

- 1. Three select operations, using callbacks for sub-queries in Node JS. All of them are O(n) in order. Hence, overall complexity is O(n). No optimization required.
- 2. Two select operations, first one selects in O(n) but also sorts in descending order, which comes to O(nlogn). So overall complexity is O(nlogn). Second is simple select statement is O(n). Total complexity is O(nlogn). No optimization required.
- 3. Select and sum operations, which are in O(n). We do not use select * to avoid retrieving any data that will not be used. No optimization required.
- 4. We have already used a temporary table to store results instead of view, which is the better choice when accessing results from multiple queries. First select query takes O(n) and the second query is also in O(n). We do not use select * so we do not get any unnecessary data.
- 5. First select operation uses descending order sorting in O(nlogn). The second select operation takes O(n), hence the final complexity is O(nlogn). Using a LIMIT statement prevents taxing the production database with a large query, only to find out the query needs editing or refinement.

Dynamic Queries:

1. A temporary table is created, where we originally selected all fields from the orders table. But joining this would increase the complexity so instead, we only selected the order id's from the orders table in the temporary table and then used the join operation on this temp table. This temp table being smaller in size will improve our complexity. The join operation causes the time complexity to be O(n²). Join statements prove to be an improvement over correlated queries.

```
app.post('/dql', function(req, res){
    con.query("create temporary table temp as select order_id | from orders WHERE customer_id = ?", parseInt(req.body.ID), function(err, result) {
        con.query("SELECT order_details.order_id, order_details.item_id, order_details.quantity FROM order_details JOIN temp ON order_details.order_id=temp.order_id", function
        res.writeHead(200, { 'Content-Type': 'text/html' });
        for (var i = result.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            res.write("order_id : " + result[i].order_id + " item_id : " + result[i].item_id + " quantity: " + result[i].quantity + "</br>
    }
    res.end("");
}
```

- 2. Already optimized since unlike dynamic query 1, we did not select all the fields from the order_details table, and only selected the field needed which was the item_id, so space and time complexity both are reduced. The join operation causes the time complexity to be $O(n^2)$.
- 3. A select operation is used, which is in order O(n). We already do not use select *, so we do not receive any unwanted data. Hence, no need to optimize.
- 4. A select operation on menu table is used, using the given range. Hence, no need to optimize this query either.
- 5. First operation is a temporary table creation using select operation which is O(n). This temporary table is joined with another temporary table which is in $O(n^2)$, but we are only selecting the fields that are required, hence it is already optimized. The third operation is also join, which joins the result with a new temporary table and again, only the relevant fields are selected before joining, to reduce complexity. Final operation is a simple select statement, using Group By which is of O(n). The overall complexity is $O(n^2)$.